



**LISKEARD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**T H E
ANNUAL REPORT**

of the
**Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1968**

—:—

P. J. FOX, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29734836>

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISKEARD
THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council of Liskeard.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year ending on 30th June, 1968 the estimated population of No. 7 Health Area increased by 420 to a total of 52,060. With the exception of Torpoint Urban District which showed a reduction of 210, all other five County Districts had increases in population of varying degrees.

The number of live births at 743 was slightly below the 1967 total of 757 but the corrected birth rate was slightly above the rate for that year and stood at 17.7 per 1,000 of population. The highest corrected birth rate in an individual district was in the Torpoint Urban District where it was 21.1 and slightly higher than the comparable figure of 20.3 for the Borough of Saltash. The national live birth rate was 16.9 per 1,000 of population. During 1968 there was a sharp increase in infant deaths as compared with 1967, and this brought the infant mortality rate to 23.0 per 1,000 live births, appreciably above the national rate of 18.0. As is usual in this situation the majority of these infant deaths took place in the critical days after being born. Of the 17 infants who died under the age of one year, no less than 10 failed to survive for more than seven days, a further one infant did not live beyond four weeks, and the remaining six died between then and their first birthday. No deaths resulting from abortion, or other complications of pregnancy, childbirth on the puerperium were registered during 1968.

During the year 706 deaths occurred, giving a corrected death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of population, slightly below the national rate of 11.9. As invariably happens, heart disease, as the captain of the men of death, was responsible for most deaths—37% in all, whilst cancers of various types caused 18% of all deaths. For the third successive year lung cancer has shown up as causing the largest numbers of death attributed to the defined forms of cancer. During the year this form of cancer caused 34 deaths, or just over one quarter of all deaths due to cancer. In this connection it is worth repeating that the cigarette remains the principal villain of the piece, and nothing in recent studies of the situation has done anything to show the cigarette smoking habit in any more favourable light. Indeed as research and enquiry proceeds the harmful effects of cigarette smoking are being recognised in disabling and killing diseases other than lung cancer. Not surprisingly perhaps its effects in aggravating and perpetuating the “English disease”—chronic bronchitis—are proven beyond all reasonable doubt. It is also being recognised as having some part in the causation of ischaemic (coronary) heart disease, and there are indications, vague and unproven as yet, of an association with other forms of disease. It is therefore not very encouraging to have to report that in 1968 the number of deaths attributed to lung cancer rose to 34 in the Health Area and the death rate for this disease exceeded that of both the County of Cornwall and the country as a whole. Much of the rise was accounted for by a sharp increase in deaths of females from this cause.

The incidence of notifiable diseases was comparatively light during 1968. In all 189 cases were notified representing a rate of 3.63 per 1,000 of population. As usually happens the most prevalent of these diseases was measles, of which 114 cases were notified. This may be the last

occasion on which measles will contribute the bulk of cases since the recent introduction of a protective vaccine against measles should largely stamp out this disease. None of the more serious forms of notifiable disease occurred during the year.

During 1968 changes were made in the Regulations which require the notification of food poisoning, and infectious diseases. The principal effect of the Regulations is to make infective jaundice, tetanus, yellow fever and leptospirosis notifiable diseases, and to remove pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia from the list of diseases which must be notified. In addition the powers of County District Councils are extended to permit action in cases of food poisoning by which persons suffering from or carrying an infection which may cause food poisoning can be required to discontinue or refrain from any occupation connected with food.

The incidence of new cases of tuberculosis coming to light during the year fell from 15 in 1967 to 12 during 1968. Of these 12 cases eight were respiratory infections, and four involved various other parts of the body. As is generally the case eight of the 12 persons affected were in the age groups above 45 years of age. One death involving a male in the 55 to 64 year age group was registered during the year.

During 1968, thanks to assistance forthcoming from the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, a considerable amount of sampling of milk from producer-retailer herds was undertaken in the Health Area. By the end of the year milk from all 60 or so producer-retailers had been sampled on at least one occasion and was submitted to laboratory examination for the specific purpose of detecting any brucella abortus infection which might be present in the untreated milk concerned. In one of the herds involved close on half the cows were found to be excreting brucella abortus organisms in their milk, and in another smaller herd one cow was producing infected milk. In both cases the producer-retailers concerned agreed to divert all milk produced from their herds for heat treatment at a pasteurisation plant, and to refrain from offering for sale any untreated milk or milk products. Although the number of sources of infection discovered was small in relation to the total number of producer-retailers selling untreated milk, it is important that such sources be identified since brucellosis in the human being can become a chronic disabling illness productive of much suffering and misery.

In previous years I have written of the growing problem which refuse of all sorts presents. Domestic refuse swelled by the paper, cardboard and plastic wrappers and containers in which goods are now sold is yearly becoming more bulky, and the same is true of trade refuse. With the provision of central heating in homes, dispensing as this does with the need for firegrates and kitchen stoves, the ability to dispose of combustible refuse in the home is severely restricted or non-existent. Because of the high cost of land dictating more densely developed housing estates, gardens are small, neighbours are close at hand on all sides, and in consequence the garden bonfire with its smoke and flying ash acquires an ante-social contact. Indeed because of the restricted size of most gardens the disposal of garden refuse, such as lawn mowings, weeds and spent plants, is itself adding to the whole refuse disposal problem since increasingly householders are turning to and expecting from their local Council some help in disposing of this type of refuse. Whatever the difficulties in collecting and transporting refuse to the disposal area, and they are real and increasing all the time, the main problem in this service is at the final site of disposal—the refuse tip. In this Health Area controlled tipping is carried out. This involves the frequent covering of layers of deposited refuse by inert

covering material such as earth or rubble. Even where this covering material can be obtained on or close to the tipping site the provision of heavy equipment moving on caterpillar track is needed to help level out the tipped refuse, to compact it down, and to then move the covering material and spread it over the refuse. The cost of such mechanical equipment is high and since it is in continuous use a suitably skilled man must be employed to drive and maintain it. Where covering material is not available at or near the tipping site considerable additional expense may arise through the necessity to haul it to the tip. I have previously referred to the real and increasing difficulty in finding sites physically suitable and acceptable from the point of view of amenity and public health for the final disposal of refuse. The combination of remoteness from dwellings, with reasonable accessibility by roads wide enough to carry bulky refuse collection vehicles, a low risk of polluting watercourses and streams, and the avoidance of land of good agricultural value, are requirements which are hard to meet even in a sparsely populated rural area. It may well be that before too long this consideration and others operating in the field of local government service may compel the adoption of more sophisticated methods of disposing of refuse. A community producing more refuse in which sites suitable for disposal are increasingly difficult to find must face the unpalatable probability that this service is going to cost a good deal more in the future than people have been accustomed to pay for it.

Traffic congestion on trunk roads leading into Devon and Cornwall gives eloquent testimony to the popularity of the south-west as a summer holiday resort, and leaves no room for doubting that catering for the tens of thousands of holiday visitors is a major industry in this part of the world. As the demand for these services is seasonal it is not possible to maintain a permanent staff of catering workers trained and skilled in the preparation and handling of food. The annual incursion each spring and early summer of large numbers of untrained casual workers into hotels, cafes, snack bars and other premises in which food is prepared and served is always a source of some concern. It is true that few outbreaks of food poisoning occur and this suggests that owners and managers of these establishments do much to achieve and maintain reasonably good standards of food hygiene. On the other hand one gets the impression that visitors suffer to some extent from minor attacks of gastro-enteritis which do not come to notice officially since they do not find them sufficiently serious to seek medical advice. Whether such attacks are the outcome of some intemperance in eating and drinking to which people on holiday are prone, or whether they are infected by improperly handled food is difficult to decide, but I feel sure that in a proportion of cases the latter cause operates. This was certainly the case amongst visitors staying at a holiday camp in this area where, following an unusually high prevalence of gastro-enteritis amongst visitors, investigations amongst the staff discovered four members who were carrying organisms which are a common cause of food poisoning. When notices requiring the persons concerned to desist from handling food were served the cases of gastro-enteritis amongst guests at the camp ceased.

Cooked meat and meat products have always been recognised as potential carriers of food poisoning infection particularly if they are inadequately stored before being served. In recent years the role of uncooked meat as a source of food poisoning infection has been increasingly recognised and it is important that food handlers, including of course the housewife, should be aware of the danger of transferring food poisoning organisms from raw meat to their hands and thence to other articles of food which are consumed without further cooking. It should be the invariable rule that after handling raw meat the hands are thoroughly

washed and cutlery and crockery which has been in contact with the meat should be thoroughly washed before being used in the preparation and storage of other foods. For the same reason the practice not widespread, but known to exist, of eating small pieces of uncooked meat is fraught with danger to the consumer, and has been known to cause food poisoning, and in the case of raw sausage meat infestation with a small worm which infests the pig.

In closing I should again like to express my thanks to the Members and Officers of the six District Councils I serve for the help and understanding they have given me in carrying out the duties of my appointment. I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. FOX,

Medical Officer of Health.

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISKEARD

Public Health Committee

Councillor A. R. Perry, Chairman.
Councillor K. J. Trewin, Vice-Chairman.

Housing Committee

Councillor H. G. Preston, Chairman.
Councillor F. G. Saunders, Vice-Chairman.

Health Officers of the Authority

Dr. P. J. Fox, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Medical Officers of Health,
Health Area Office, West Street, Liskeard. Telephone Liskeard 3373.

Mr. G. M. Lawry, A.I.A.S., A.I.H.M., M.A.P.H.I., Mun.B.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager.

Mr. C. Rayner,
Additional Public Health Inspector.

Mr. G. O. Cowling,
Assistant Surveyor.
Council Offices, Luxstowe House, Liskeard. Telephone Liskeard 2379.

Area of Rural District :	104,803 acres
Population :	13,630
Number of Inhabited Houses at 1.4.68 :	5,460
Rateable Value at 31.12.68 :	£310,142
Product of Penny Rate at 31.3.68 :	£1,165 0s. 4d.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1968

		Male	Female	Total
Live Births :		94	83	177
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales	
Birth rate per 1,000 of population :	15.6	17.7	16.9	
Still births :		Male 1	Female 2	Total 3
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales	
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births :	17.0	11.0	14.0	
Deaths :		Male 99	Female 81	Total 180
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales	
Death rate per 1,000 of population :	11.4	11.6	11.9	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :		Male 2	Female 5	Total 7
	Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7	England & Wales	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births :	40.0	23.0	18.0	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES

Heart Disease :	78
Cancer (all sites) :	29
Stroke :	26
Respiratory diseases :	17
Digestive disease :	6
Diabetes :	6
Circulatory disease :	4

Amongst the 177 live births there were 14 illegitimate births, which represents 8% of the total.

Ischaemic heart disease, often referred to as coronary thrombosis, caused 64 of the total of 78 deaths attributed to heart disease. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death, that of the lung and bronchus was most prevalent.

Of those who died during the year just over 50% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis).

The incidence of this group of diseases was comparatively light during 1968 when 27 cases only were notified. None of the more serious types of disease occurred.

The following are details of cases and case rates :

Disease	Cases	Rates per 1,000 of population	
		Liskeard R.D.	Health Area No. 7
Measles	18	1.32	2.19
Whooping Cough	8	0.59	0.90
Erysipelas	1	0.07	0.08

Tuberculosis.

The absence of new infections which was a welcome feature of 1967 did not unfortunately continue during 1968 when 2 cases of respiratory infection were notified. Both cases were males and were in age groups above 45 years of age.

The following are relevant case rates for the year under review :

	Liskeard R.D.	Rates per 1,000 of population	
		Health Area No. 7	Cornwall County
New cases :	0.15	0.23	0.25
All known cases :	1.61	2.46	2.67
Deaths :	—	0.02	0.05

At the end of 1968 there were 16 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and six known cases of other forms of tuberculosis resident in the Rural District.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action under Section 47 of this Act was called for during the year.

Water Supply.

An adequate supply of wholesome water was provided in most populated parts of the Rural District from the mains of the East Cornwall Water Board.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Although the Council continued to keep under review the need for providing this amenity in many widely separated parts of the Rural District the difficult national financial situation meant that very little could be done by way of providing new sewage disposal schemes. Evidence continues to accumulate to show that where this service has been provided an altogether surprising amount of new housing development has taken place in the locality served, and the position has now been reached where many sewage disposal schemes which were completed a comparatively short time ago are approaching the point where they are either over-loaded or will be in the very near future.

Food.

Reasonably good standards of food hygiene were maintained during the year. No cases of food poisoning were notified during 1968.

Factories Act, 1961.

No difficulties in the operation of this Act were experienced during the year.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

This report, prepared by Mr. G. M. Lawry, follows. I should like to express to Mr. Lawry, Mr. Rayner and Mr. Cowling my gratitude for the help and co-operation they have given me throughout the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1968.

Water Supply.

The position regarding water supply is very much the same as it was in the 1967 report. The source of water supply is the River Fowey, from which water is taken from a point below Trekeive Steps and from there it is conveyed by gravity to the treatment works of the East Cornwall Water Board at St. Cleer. From the works, water is taken by trunk mains throughout the Rural District. The only villages not served from these works are Warleggan, Mount and St. Neot, which are supplied from local springs.

(1) Quality.

The water supplied by the East Cornwall Water Board throughout the Rural District continued to be of a high standard as far as the quality is concerned and during the year under review no complaints were received.

Samples of the water are subjected to chemical analysis and bacteriological examination is made every two weeks. The Water Board take daily samples of raw and settled water to ascertain its pH value and the necessary treatment is carried out to maintain a pH of 7.0. A check is made for the presence of fluoride every six months and during the year under review no report has been made that any has been detected.

During 1968 several samples of water have been taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. These have been made on request by persons who have a private supply and the samples taken are mainly from farm houses and cottages when sampling inspections are always made of the source of supply and advice is given on the carrying out of any works which may be necessary to ensure that contamination does not occur at the source. Where a grant is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture for the provision of farm water supplies the local authority is asked to certify that the water concerned is suitable for domestic use whenever the supply is taken to farm dwellings.

The details of samples which have been taken during 1968 are given below :—

Examination of Water Samples

Boconnoc.

Boconnoc Estate. Land Spring.

(Contaminated).

Liskeard.

Dobwalls. Mains Diversion.

(Satisfactory).

Skants, Trewidland. Shallow Well.

(Satisfactory).

Skants, Trewidland. Underground Water Butt.

(Contaminated).

Linkinhorne.

Rilla Mill. Mains.

(Satisfactory).

Netherton Farm. Spring.

(Satisfactory).

Examination of Water Samples (cont.)

Menheniot.

Trevartha. Small Collecting Chamber.	(Satisfactory).
Popes Mill. Spring.	(Satisfactory).
Skelton Farm. Deep Well.	(Contaminated).

Morval.

Dowlands Farm. Reservoir.	(Satisfactory).
---------------------------	-----------------

Pelynt.

Lower Bracken, Watergate. Land Springs.	(Contaminated).
Lower Bracken, Watergate. Spring.	(Satisfactory).

St. Ive.

West Trevallick. Mains.	(Satisfactory).
-------------------------	-----------------

St. Keyne.

Higher Lankelly. Shallow Well.	(Satisfactory).
--------------------------------	-----------------

St. Neot.

Reservoir, Treverbyn. Land Spring.	(Contaminated).
Lower Milltown. Land Spring.	(Satisfactory).
Deweymeads. Shallow Well.	(Contaminated).
Lamelgate Farm. Land Spring.	(Satisfactory).
Netherton Farm. Land Spring.	(Contaminated).

South Hill.

Berrio Mill. Land Spring.	(Contaminated).
Mornick. Shallow Well.	(Contaminated).
Mornick. Tap.	(Contaminated).
Berrio Mill. Shallow Well.	(Contaminated).

St. Winnow.

Bosmawgan. Land Spring.	(Satisfactory).
Fairy Cross Farm. Shallow Well (2 samples).	(Contaminated).
Fairy Cross Farm. Well.	(Heavily Contaminated).

(2) Quantity.

There is still no shortage of water in the Rural District at the moment but the East Cornwall Water Board has constructed a new dam in the area of Siblyback to ensure that there will be an adequate supply to cope with the anticipated demand by agriculture, industry and housing development up to the year 2000.

During 1968 no steps were taken to carry out the fluoridation of water supply by the East Cornwall Water Board.

There is no chance of corrosion of metal piping by the mains water from the East Cornwall Water Board as steps are taken to ensure that a neutral water leaves the Treatment Works. With very few exceptions, the supplies from private wells, springs, etc., in the district are all very acid in nature, but due to the use of polythene water piping and polythene water storage tanks the previous trouble caused due to the corrosion of metal is not so serious. I have not seen any lead piping used for many years and I feel sure that this is very much a thing of the past.

Number of dwellings and population supplied from public mains :—

Parish	Population of Parish	Population supplied to houses	No. of houses	Population supplied by standpipes	No. of houses
Boconnoc	160	90	30	Nil	—
Broadoak	185	100	33	Nil	—
Duloe	540	405	133	Nil	—
Lanreath	350	239	76	Nil	—
Lansallos	1430	1421	467	Nil	—
Lanteglos	1083	1032	341	Nil	—
Linkinhorne	1075	733	238	Nil	—
Liskeard	1043	709	226	Nil	—
Menheniot	1085	844	281	Nil	—
Morval	470	114	33	Nil	—
Pelynt	500	358	113	Nil	—
South Hill	370	171	57	Nil	—
St. Cleer	1520	1264	418	Nil	—
St. Ive	1195	912	304	Nil	—
St. Keyne	180	91	30	Nil	—
St. Martin	438	233	74	Nil	—
St. Neot	800	327	109	20	7
St. Pinnock	340	100	33	Nil	—
St. Veep	330	225	73	Nil	—
St. Winnow	383	86	29	Nil	—
Warleggan	153	106	34	Nil	—

Sewerage.

To me, 1968 was a very disappointing year regarding Sewerage Schemes in the Rural District as there was no progress, but I would stress that this was no fault of the Council, but that of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government who would not give Loan Sanction to the schemes which are outstanding. An Inquiry was held to consider Sewerage Schemes in the villages of Henwood, Highway and Trevelmond and although the schemes were approved no Loan Sanction has been forthcoming. I considered that in all cases the schemes were necessary from a Public Health point of view. In the village of Highway there is a crude form of sewage disposal works which overflows and causes a considerable nuisance and in the case of Trevelmond there are a number of houses which should be provided with water closets and drainage, but I have to dissuade owners from doing this as septic tanks will not effectively operate in this area. At the same Inquiry consideration was given to the improvement of the Sewage Works at St. Cleer, these improvements being necessary to obtain a satisfactory effluent standard, but approval to proceed was not given.

A scheme for the village of Lerryn has not proceeded as quickly as we had hoped due to some difficulty in the purchase of land required for an alternative site for the Sewage Disposal Works, but I hope that a Sewerage Scheme for this village will go ahead during 1969. The village of Lerryn is one where I would anticipate considerable new housing development and I feel, therefore, that this is being held up at the moment due to the absence of adequate sewerage facilities. There is at Lerryn a sewer outfall which discharges directly into the river as does the drainage of many individual dwellings. It seems a shame to me that the pollution of this lovely river should be allowed to continue very much longer.

Of the other schemes which the Council's Consulting Engineers have in hand the one for the village of Golberdon is in my view particularly necessary. In my report for 1967 I stressed the need for this and I can only repeat what I said then.

During the year under review land was purchased at Duloe sewage works in order that tertiary treatment of the effluent could be carried out. A contract was drawn up for the preparation of the treatment area and when this is in operation conditions at these works should be considerably improved.

Tenders were received during the year for the renewal of a long length of sea outfall sewer in the village of Polruan which is at the moment overloaded as well as being defective. The tenders received were much higher than anticipated by the Engineers and following this, further consideration was given as to whether it would not be preferable to install a sewage treatment works for this village. It was decided that as a long-term policy it would be desirable to provide a works and instructions were given to the Consulting Engineers to prepare a scheme. The existing sea outfall will be scraped in order that it can continue in use pending the construction of a new sewage works without creating too much of a nuisance.

Considerable trouble was experienced during the year when a section of the public sewer at Seaton became silted up. The section, which has minimum fall, was scraped and cleansed and should now operate satisfactorily for some period. It was necessary to carry out repairs to various sections of the old sewers in Polperro and Polruan and wherever necessary this work was effectively carried out.

Negotiations were in hand for the purchase of an area of land below the existing Treatment Works at East Taphouse for use for tertiary treatment.

The St. Germans Rural District Council has a scheme for the sewerage of the village of Hessenford in preparation and the Council's Consulting Engineers were met during the year to discuss the position of the sewer lines in the part of the village within the Liskeard Rural District.

New surface water sewers were constructed at Pelynt and Menheniot so that drainage from the highways could be removed from the sewage works and taken directly to water courses.

At the village of Widegates the use of the sludge drying beds have had to be discontinued due to smell nuisance and the sludge from these works has been taken away by tanker. In view of the possible nuisance which can occur from sludge drying it seemed wrong to continue constructing sludge drying beds and incur the capital expense for these when nuisance can occur from them. The Council accordingly instructed its Consulting Engineers to investigate the possibility of constructing a central drying plant, to which the sludge can be taken from all the works in the area. In addition, if this plant were provided it would also be possible for the contents of private septic tanks to be taken to it for disposal. At the moment there is considerable difficulty in the Rural District in obtaining suitable places for the disposal of the contents of tankers..

If a sludge drying scheme is put into operation, the Council may well have to consider the question of providing a tanker to empty private septic tanks. Many people, who are in isolated parts of the district and have no likelihood of being provided with a sewage disposal scheme, consider they are being penalised by having to both provide and maintain their private systems wholly at their own expense.

Due to the development taking place in the villages a constant check has to be kept on the capacity of the works and in addition to St. Cleer, which has already been mentioned, schemes have been prepared for the enlargement of the existing works at both Pelynt and Dobwalls. Many of the villages in the Rural District are growing beyond expectations and without doubt the Council will be committed to enlarging many of the existing works.

Public Conveniences.

In 1968 a new public convenience was constructed and put into operation in the village of Minions. This meets a demand created by tourists who visit the village in coach-loads to see the ancient monument known as the Cheesewring.

Steps were taken to locate suitable sites for public conveniences in the villages of St. Neot and Widegates and it is hoped that these will be erected during 1969. When these are completed the Council will have provided these facilities in all its major villages and it is to be congratulated on the progress which has been made over the years. The only village with which I am concerned as to the adequacy of toilets is at Polperro in the region of the Fishnabridge car park, where large numbers of people disembark from coaches. During the summer season the existing conveniences there are unable to cope with the influx of people and the building is not large enough to provide the facilities necessary. Accordingly the Council, during 1968, appointed a Sub-Committee to look into the possibility of providing a larger toilet block in this area.

During 1968 the hand towel machines which were installed at the Crumplehorn public conveniences, Polperro, proved to be very satisfactory and it was decided that a further two machines be purchased in 1969 and be installed at the Quay public conveniences in that village.

Public Health Nuisances.

Again in 1968 complaints were being received of nuisance associated with intensive farming practices. The disposal of liquid manure is most objectionable and the farming industry has to accept that people living in the villages who have come from Urban areas are not prepared to tolerate farm smells in the same manner as the country dweller has done over the years. I had hoped that the farming industry would have given some research to the disposal of farm waste but to date this has not been done. I feel it would be an advantage if the Ministry of Agriculture initiated a national research on this problem so that both the farming industry and local authorities had more information on the solution to the problems involved. The use of deodorants with the manure is not as satisfactory as was hoped and in any case those on the market at the moment appear to be quite expensive.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

As far as refuse disposal and collection is concerned 1968 was a year of considerable developments. The new refuse tip at Connonbridge was put into operation in July and an excavator/bulldozer was purchased for use on the tip to carry out controlled tipping. As expected there were some initial difficulties in opening a new tip, particularly as it was necessary to culvert a stream and to deal with surface water. In spite of this, by the end of the year the tip was well in use and all the requirements of controlled tipping were being carried out. I suppose it is impossible to find an ideal tip, but as far as situation is concerned the new one, situated centrally in the Rural District, cannot be better. In addition we have been able to excavate out of the valley and obtain adequate soil for covering purposes. During the year arrangements were made for the refuse of the Liskeard Borough Council to be taken to this dump and I feel that co-operation by local authorities in using a central tip is to be encouraged.

A new 35-cubic-yard rear loader refuse lorry was put into operation during the year and it has certainly proved a real boon. Without it, it would have been impossible to carry refuse from the northern parts of the Rural District to Connonbridge.

The volume of refuse collected increased considerably during the year due to the new housing development and to the demands by rate-payers in isolated parts of the Rural District for a refuse collection. To me as Public Health Inspector it is very desirable for them to be given this facility, but I must stress that you cannot have refuse collection or disposal any longer on the cheap. It is a service which has to have vehicles which are expensive to purchase and to run and a disposal system which, if carried out properly, is bound to cost far more than the crude method of tipping practised in the past.

During the year under review I visited a pulverisation plant which was in operation to deal with a population of about twenty-four thousand, but I was certainly not impressed by this as I felt that the end product was still sufficiently objectionable that it would have to be covered. In addition, I felt that the hammers were doing very little more to reduce bulk than the heavy excavator vehicle which we have in use.

I requested rate-payers to burn as much paper as possible as this is adding considerably to the bulk of refuse which has to be collected and disposed of. I admit, however, that on new building estates it is very often impossible to have bonfires without creating a nuisance to other people and the modern practice of not having solid fuel appliances in new dwellings does not give any facilities for people to burn any refuse.

Arrangements have been made for people to dump bulky refuse materials on the Council's tips, but we have not been able, with the vehicles and men available, to operate a special collection service for bulky materials. Some local authorities in the County are providing this service and on occasions rate-payers are asking why this is not available in this Rural District.

The refuse dump at St. Cleer was closed in August due to nuisance caused by smoke and since that time no domestic refuse has been deposited there. It has, however, been kept available for people to dump hard refuse and for builders to deposit materials.

The refuse dump at Bury Down continues in use, but without any doubt it will have to be closed for general tipping during 1969.

The Polperro refuse dump has a life of approximately a further two years, and having regard to this a Sub-Committee visited a demonstration of a compression type container into which refuse can be dumped and when full the container carried to a central tip. Without doubt something on these lines will have to be purchased by the Council in the next few years in order to deal with the refuse from the Polperro area.

In spite of facilities being made available for people to dump materials which they have to dispose of I have found many unauthorised tips being put into use, which have disfigured the countryside. In these cases I have had to arrange for a lorry to collect the materials and take them to the dump and to clean up the sites. It is nearly always impossible to find the names of persons who dump these materials and consequently the clearing up of the nuisance has to be borne by the rate-payers. It seems strange to me that any person should wish to create a nuisance in a countryside which is very beautiful and is for the enjoyment of the population at large.

Litter.

The problem of litter is one which is increasing and I have to report that at the moment the system of collection is far from adequate. The litter receptacles are provided by the County Highways Department in lay-bys and in addition this Council is providing receptacles in various villages. The litter receptacles are emptied by the Council's refuse lorries on passing the lay-bys and the Cornwall County Council also carry out the collection from time to time with their own vehicles. During the summer, the lay-bys are used to such an extent that in order to keep the litter baskets under control a daily collection service is necessary in many cases. This is something which I feel sure will have to be considered by the Council in the future because I am frequently receiving complaints regarding litter baskets being full and overflowing.

The Council continues to operate the Civic Amenities Act and arrangements are available for people to dump large items of bulky refuse on the Council's dump. In addition, arrangements have been made for the removal of abandoned cars by the Scrap Metal Dealers and this has worked very satisfactorily. By this method several abandoned cars have been removed during the year.

Rodent Control.

Under this heading there is nothing exceptional to report, but the service which the Council has provided for many years continues and has been made full use of by the rate-payers. When people detect rats, it is now the common practice to contact the Council and we make arrangements for the necessary disinfection. In the case of farms, however, many farmers carry out their own disinfections using "Warfarin" and therefore the demand for treatment of farms has not increased considerably. Those farmers who have used the Council's services continue to do so and accept the charges made as good value for the service provided.

Regular visits are made to the Council's refuse dumps and treatments are carried out as necessary, but I would report that in the case of the Connonbridge tip where one hundred per cent controlled tipping is being carried out, no rat infestations occurred during the year. In the case of sewers, although test baiting was carried out, no infestations were located and this is in keeping with the experience of previous years.

I have set out below details of the work carried out to private premises during the year :—

		Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	380	29
(b) Number infested : (i) Rats	...	301	29
(ii) Mice	...	79	—

Re-Conditioning and Modernisation of Existing Houses.

The following details give information of the number of Discretionary and Standard Grant schemes and the number paid during 1968 :—

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Conversions.

Applications received	...	...	...	...	8
Owner/Occupier	...	...	...	...	—
Other	...	...	...	...	8
Amount of Grant approved	...	...	...	...	£3,200
Grants paid—No. of dwellings	...	...	...	...	—
Amount paid	...	...	...	...	—

Improvements.

Applications received	...	...	...	12
Owner/Occupier	...	...	...	5
Other	...	...	...	7
Amount of Grant approved	...	...	...	£4,499
Grants paid—No. of dwellings	...	...	...	32
Amount paid	...	...	...	£12,408

STANDARD GRANTS

Applications received	...	...	...	37
Applications approved — Owner/Occupier—Normal Limit	...	...	...	17
			Higher Limit	9
	Other	—Normal Limit	...	6
		Higher Limit	...	5
	Housing Associations		...	—
Grants paid—No. of dwellings	...	...	...	32
Amount paid	...	...	...	£4,686
Amenities provided—Fixed baths or showers	...	...	...	30
	Wash basins	...	...	30
	Hot Water Supplies	...	...	30
	Water Closets	...	...	29
	Food Storage Facilities	...	...	29
Grants paid above but including higher limit—No. of dwellings				11
Additional Work—Bathrooms added	...	...	...	4
	Piped Water Supplies	...	...	—
	Septic Tanks	...	...	8

The Council does its utmost to encourage the improvement of the old dwellings by the aid of grants and welcomes the proposals for an increase in the maximum figures to be allowed for grant aid. It is always our practice to try and persuade owners to carry out block improvements of terraces of houses and I was particularly pleased with a scheme which was completed for the improvement of seven tenanted dwellings in the village of Pengover. The work included the erection of bathrooms at the rear and provision of through ventilation to the existing dwelling.

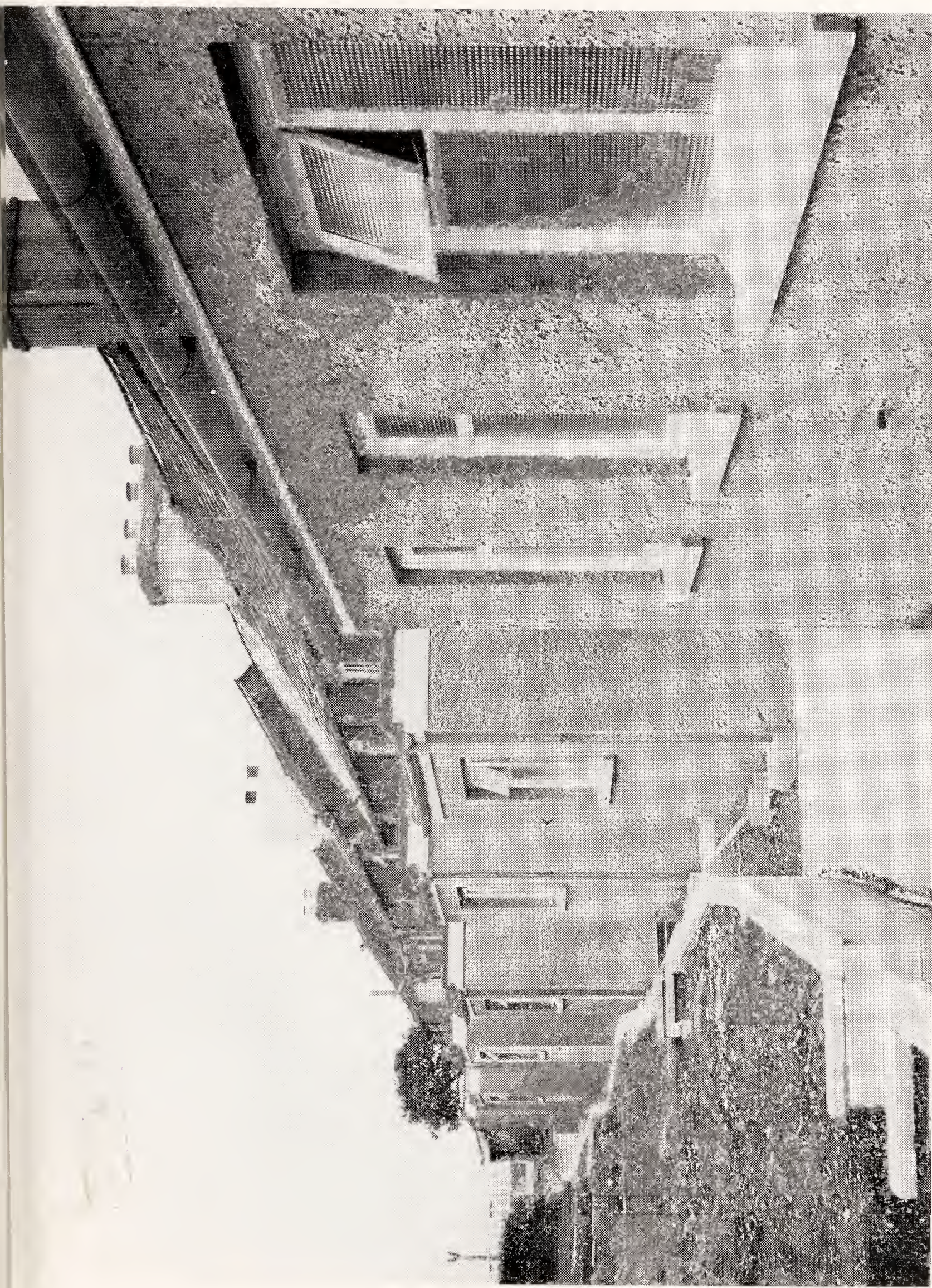
The photograph below shows this scheme completed.

Slum Clearance.

There is a great demand in the Rural District for the purchase of cottages by people outside the County who are prepared to spend considerable sums of money in re-conditioning and making them fit. It would seem to me that the Council's housing work in the future will be ensuring the modernisation and re-conditioning of the dwellings in the district rather than slum clearance.

I have set out below details of the action taken during 1968 :—

Unfit house made fit	...	72
Unfit houses closed	...	2
Persons displaced	...	5
Families displaced	...	3
Number of houses demolished		6



COTTAGES AT PENGOVER.

Architects : Higman & Ford, Liskeard.

Camping and Caravan Sites.

In 1968 licences for camping (tents) were issued in respect of sites at St. Martin and Polruan. In addition licences were issued for a further 23 caravans and 3 renewal licences were granted.

There is in my view a need for further sites in the Polperro area for camping and touring caravans. The need for these at the moment is being met by the use of unlicensed land without adequate water closets or other facilities. This is a matter which will be discussed with the County Planning Department during the ensuing year.

The caravan site used by the gypsies at Fore Down, Pensilva has caused considerable concern to the Council during the year particularly because the number of dwellers using the land has increased considerably compared with previous years. The Council is aware of the need for a proper site for gypsies to be established in the district and has written to the Cornwall County Council asking that a survey be made to select suitable land for this purpose so that a site can be established in the district under the provisions of the Caravan Act, 1968 as soon as it becomes operative. Once this site is provided it will be the duty of the Council to operate it and this it has agreed to do. It is hoped that the Ministry will bring into operation the section of the 1968 Act concerned without delay as the present situation cannot be allowed to continue.

Food.

(1) Meat Inspection.

Slaughterhouses. There are no slaughterhouses in the Rural District and the meat consumed continued to be obtained from the Abattoir of the Fat Stock Marketing Corporation which is situated within the Borough of Liskeard. The latter authority employ a full-time Meat Inspector and therefore a comprehensive meat inspection service is carried out. An inspection is made of meat on display in butchers' shops and in refrigerators when visits are made under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(2) Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

There is very little new to report on the administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations except that the number of food premises in the Rural District increased during the year under review.

In an area where most of the cafes are opened only during the summer months there is always the old problem of change of staff and the difficulty of trying to get a high standard of personal hygiene. There is a change of staff not only from year to year but during the season itself. Regular visits are made to the cafes during the summer season and in spite of the number of people visiting the Polperro area daily I am pleased that there were again no outbreaks of food poisoning reported during the summer of 1968.

With regard to the village shops I am still somewhat concerned with the frozen food cabinets which have been installed in most of the shops in the Rural District. One of the major troubles which occur in this type of cabinet is that food which is often placed above the load-line is not being maintained at the intended temperature. It is also often the practice for the general public to have access to these cabinets and they move the food about when selecting a purchase and this of course interferes with correct stock rotation.

I am concerned that in restaurant kitchens inadequate care is taken in handling raw meat which when received from the slaughterhouse is invariably infected with food poisonous organisms. The practice of washing hands after using the toilet is now one which is generally accepted but I am afraid that after handling raw meat, staff may handle cooked meat without adequately washing their hands.

The number and types of food premises in the Rural District are as follows :—

	Number	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. at Premises where Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers' Shops	66	66	30	30
Confectionery	5	5	—	—
Licensed Premises	31	31	31	31
Cafes and Restaurants	35	35	35	35
Butchers	20	20	20	20
Hotels and Guest Houses	27	27	27	27
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2
Greengrocers	1	1	—	—
Clubs	5	5	5	1
Food Factory	1	1	1	1
Bulk Food Store	1	1	—	—

(3) Food Hygiene.

Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicle Regulations, 1966.

There are at the moment 21 food vans known to be operating in the Rural District, but in an area of this size it is very difficult to be sure of the number which come from premises outside the district. Inspections have been made of the vans and it has been found that although one has achieved compliance with the Regulations in the past, food vehicles are being changed for newer ones and on several occasions it was found that the newer ones were not adequately equipped. It always seems wrong to me that vans selling open bread do not have to have washing facilities.

(4) Examination of Food.

Inspection of food is carried out during routine visits to food shops and on requests from retailers. During the year under review the following foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit for human consumption :—

- 19 tins of fish
- 10 tins of soup
- 4 tins of meat
- 45 tins of fruit
- 30 tins of vegetables
- 1 tin of milk
- 16 lbs. shoulder
- 4 lbs. cheese.

All condemned food is disposed of at the Council's refuse dump and treated with dye under my supervision.

(5) Milk and Dairies.

There are five registered dairies in the Rural District but no bottling of milk takes place in any of these.

The Cream Factory which has been in operation for several years ceased to manufacture cream during 1968 and has since been used as a store only.

During the year 19 samples of cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination and for the detection of Brucellosis. In all cases there was a negative result of Brucella culture, and only in one case was the cream sample unsatisfactory bacteriologically. From the results of this sampling I am able to report that the standard of clotted cream on sale in the Rural District is much higher than it was a few years ago.

In addition nine samples of Yogurt were taken and these all proved to be satisfactory.

The Cornwall County Council is operating a service for the sampling of milk throughout the County for the presence of Brucellosis and no sampling was therefore carried out by this Council.

(6) Ice Cream.

During 1968, 60 samples of ice cream were taken and were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	32
Grade 2	10
Grade 3	9
Grade 4	9

It would be seen that by far the greatest number were placed in Grades 1 and 2, which is satisfactory, but it was disappointing to have 18 placed in Grades 3 and 4. The unsatisfactory samples are nearly always those taken from conservators where the ice cream is sold loose. When samples are placed in Grades 3 and 4 a special visit is made to the premises concerned to ensure that a high standard of hygiene is being carried out and particularly that adequate sterilisation of servers is practised.

(7) Egg Pasteurisation Plants.

There are no Egg Pasteurisation Plants in the Rural District.

(8) Poultry Inspection.

There are no known poultry processing premises within the Rural District but an opportunity is taken during routine visits to inspect poultry which are on display in butchers' shops.

Council Housing.

In 1968, 39 new dwellings were completed and these were either one- or two-bedroom types.

The last of the Council houses, without amenities, were improved during the year 1968 and these were two at Rosenun and four at Boduel. On both these sites it was necessary to construct a borehole to provide an adequate supply of good quality water.

The Council continued its policy of purchasing old properties in the Rural District with the purpose of modernising and reconditioning them with the aid of Improvement Grants and so add to the Council's housing stock. In 1968 there were 7 improvement schemes completed and a further five were in hand. This practice of purchasing and improving dwellings which private owners for various reasons are unable to do, is a very good one. It not only provides accommodation for letting but it is also helping to maintain and improve the villages.

I was particularly pleased that during the year the Council decided to institute an Old People's Warden System in the villages of Polperro, Polruan and Dobwalls. Grants will be obtained from the Cornwall County Council for these and I feel sure that this system when installed will be a great boon to the elderly people living in dwellings in these villages. I am sure that when these systems are completed the Council will then consider other villages in the Rural District.

At the end of the year under review the Council owned 768 dwellings.

Factories Act, 1961.

During 1968 two new factory premises were brought into operation, both employing several people ; in each case adequate sanitary accommodation, properly sited, was provided under our supervision.

Most of the factories on the Council's register comprise in the main small premises such as builders and vehicle repair shops and in the case of these the Council is only concerned with the provision and maintenance of suitable sanitary accommodation. In addition, however, building sites are classed as factories and there were 100 sites in use and inspections of the sanitary accommodation available for the use of workmen are made during the course of the building inspections.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Throughout the year all of the premises registered under the Act have been visited at least once and some more than once. Several of these premises are occupied by the seasonal types of businesses and during the winter are either closed or do not come within the scope of the Act, as persons are only employed during the summer. A small number of premises have been registered that have expanded to within the scope of the Act.

The conditions generally existing at all premises are as follows :—

Cleanliness (Section 4).

The standard of cleanliness is generally good but in some shops where the storage space is very limited some minor difficulties have been experienced in keeping ahead of the cleansing schedule, not so much in the decoration of the premises as in the accumulations which gather, especially at busy times.

Overcrowding (Section 5).

No premises have been found to be overcrowded. These standards do not apply where members of the public are invited to resort, i.e. shop premises and most of the premises registered fall into this category.

Temperature (6) and Ventilation (Section 7).

Heating and ventilation has been found to be quite acceptable in the many premises covered by the Act, generally where natural flow of air conditions have failed extractor fans have been provided and have proved most effective. The standard of heating has considerably improved due to our efforts over the last few years and a temperature of 60.8°F. is now generally being maintained. The provision of the fan-assisted electric night storage heaters have proved very successful in shops.

Lighting (Section 8).

On the numerous tests carried out regarding lighting, the light density was generally at a very satisfactory level for the work carried out at the various points. It was, however, necessary for verbal notice to be given on a few occasions for defective electric globes and tubes to be replaced. Since the Act came into force we have managed to have adequate fluorescent type electric artificial lighting installed in most premises, under the supervision of the Electricity Board and this has been very successful in remedying a situation which in 1963 was generally unsatisfactory.

Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9) and Washing Facilities (Section 10).

Sanitary accommodation was provided at most establishments for the sole use of the premises. At the place where this was not possible suitable and sufficient accommodation was available in adjacent properties. During the year three shops were provided with water closets and basins with hot and cold water laid on.

Floors, Passages and Stairs (Section 16).

Some difficulty has been experienced in trying to persuade occupiers of premises that the storing of goods on stairways and passages is hazard-

ous. This practice was common but due to persistent persuasion a measure of success has been gained. Other points, i.e. handrails on stairways, meet with opposition, especially if the shop has a narrow staircase and is occupied by persons who have traded there for a number of accident-free years.

It sometimes helps when occupiers are informed that in the event of accidents, where more than three days are spent on the sick list, the accident must be reported to the Local Authority and if they see fit may prosecute.

Only one accident has been reported this year and that was the case of a girl jumping down from a low chair approximately 18" onto the floor. She fractured a small bone in her foot. This was a regular practice at this establishment when opening the window. It has now ceased.

Dangerous Machines (Sections 17, 18 and 19).

Most of the machines in the district that could be dangerous are bacon-cutting machines. The attention of occupiers has been brought to the need that close supervision must be exercised when these machines are being used and that guards must not be removed when the machines are in use. I am able to report that all these machines are fitted with adequate guards.

First Aid (Section 24).

The appropriate first aid equipment has been provided in all premises but it was necessary on a number of occasions to insist that further supplies of materials be obtained, to replace those used.

Abstract of the Act.

Some premises were still without the Abstract of the Act and verbal notice or written notice was given on a number of occasions to provide this requirement.

The Abstract was originally provided in all premises but these seem to get lost or badly torn between inspections.

I think the general feeling is by the people in business that the Act is a good thing and some of the premises are showing a marked improvement.

The following items were attended to during 1968 :

Premises	Item
4	New water closets
2	New wash hand basins
3	Hot water supplies
2	Seats for staff
3	Decorations

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE "A"

Registrations and General Inspections

TOTALS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	Nil	8	8
Retail Shops	1	38	38
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	8	35	35
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE "B"
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises
140

TABLE "C"				
Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.				
Class of Workplace				No. of persons employed
Offices	...	...	...	14
Retail Shops	...	...	...	81
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	3
Catering establishments open to the public	...	...	...	102
Canteens	...	...	...	—
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	—
				Total
				200
				Total Males
				61
				Total Females
				139

TABLE "D"
Exemptions
Nil.

Prosecutions
Nil.

TABLE "F"			
Inspectors			
Number of Inspectors appointed under			
Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	...	...	3
Number of other staff employed for most of			
their time on work in connection with the Act			Nil

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	29	29	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	55	47	6	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises).	123	133	Nil	Nil
Total	207	209	6	Nil

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	4	—	—	—
Total	15	15	—	—	—

†To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

*i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(1)), Institutions (Section 124), sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses (Section 175 (1) (d) and (e)), and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175 (2) and (10)).

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work 1	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) 2	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council 3	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists 4	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises 5	Notices served 6	Prose- cutions 7
Wearing apparel— Making, etc., cleaning and washing	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX 1.
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—ALL AGES—1968.

Type of Disease	St. Germans R.D.	Liskeard R.D.	Saltash M.B.	Torpoint U.D.	Liskeard M.B.	Looe U.D.	Health Area No. 7
Heart disease	63	78	39	16	48	17	261
Cancer (all sites)	47	29	23	10	11	8	128
Stroke	35	26	14	6	25	9	115
Respirat'y disease	19	17	11	8	14	8	77
Circulat'y disease	13	4	1	5	1	1	25
Digestive disease	4	6	4	1	2	2	19
Diabetes	3	6	2	1	1	—	13

APPENDIX 2.
TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH, 1968

Type of Disease	St. Germans R.D.	Liskeard R.D.	Saltash M.B.	Torpoint U.D.	Liskeard M.B.	Looe U.D.	Health Area No. 7
Ischaemic heart disease	43	64	29	13	43	15	207
Hypertensive disease	5	1	1	—	1	—	8
Other heart disease	15	13	9	3	4	2	46
Cancer of lung and bronchus	11	6	9	3	1	4	34
Cancer of breast	7	—	1	4	—	2	14
Cancer of stomach	4	2	2	—	—	—	8
Cancer of uterus	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Other cancers	24	20	11	3	9	2	69

APPENDIX 3.
DEATH BY AGE GROUPS.

District	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All ages
St. Germans R.D.	3	1	4	37	57	111	213
Liskeard R.D.	8	1	2	23	55	91	180
Saltash M.B.	5	—	2	25	27	43	102
Torpoint U.D.	2	—	2	16	18	16	54
Liskeard M.B.	1	—	1	16	29	60	107
Looe U.D.	1	—	1	7	21	20	50
Health Area No. 7	20	2	12	124	207	341	706

APPENDIX 4.
TUBERCULOSIS.
NEW CASES IN HEALTH AREA No. 7—1968.

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
0— 4 years	—	—	—
5—14 years	1	—	1
15—24 years	—	2	2

25—44 years	—	1	1
45—64 years	3	1	4
65 years and over	3	1	4
	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
	Males	Females	Persons
New case rate per 1,000 of population	0.134	0.096	0.230

**CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS
IN HEALTH AREA No. 7—1968.**

District	New cases	All known cases	Deaths
St. Germans R.D.	0.40	1.74	—
Liskeard R.D.	0.15	1.61	—
Saltash M.B.	0.35	1.99	—
Torpoint U.D.	0.17	3.47	—
Liskeard M.B.	—	5.37	—
Looe U.D.	—	3.94	0.25
Health Area No. 7	0.23	2.46	0.02
Cornwall County	0.25	2.67	0.05

APPENDIX 5.

**CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS—1968**

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
45—54 years	1	1	2
55—64 years	9	3	12
65—74 years	14	3	17
75 years and over	1	2	3
	<u>25</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>34</u>

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION—1968.

	Males	Females	Persons
Health Area No. 7	0.480	0.173	0.653
Cornwall County	0.467	0.128	0.595
England and Wales	0.492	0.101	0.593

